

Steps Should be Taken To Conserve Wild Game

The writer, in his official duties as State Highway Commissioner traveling over the State, finds that the large number of roads that are being built in all the counties is going to make it so that automobiles, and other vehicles, can easily and quickly go into all parts of all of the counties, and it is only a question of a very short time until all our wild game will be practically killed off over the entire State, unless some steps are taken to conserve and propagate game.

There are now no wild turkeys north of the Missouri river, except possibly a very few in the southern edge of one or two counties, next to the Missouri river, and the wild turkeys are being rapidly killed off south of the Missouri river.

Deer, which were plentiful only a few years ago over many of the counties in the southern part of the State (and seventy-five years ago even in many of the northern counties) have practically all been killed off, in most of the counties of the State. The few remaining deer of the south and southeastern part of this State will very soon be all killed by hunters if not protected, and propagation farms started.

Our native quail in some counties are now nearly a thing of the past; native pheasants already are practically gone, but possibly enough left to propagate; prairie chickens are only to be found scattered here and there over the State, mostly in the northern counties, where formerly there were large coveys of them, but by reason of being protected under present laws are commencing to become quite numerous in some counties, and are commencing to migrate into adjoining counties, which generally are killing none themselves and are watching very carefully to see that none are killed by hunters.

The object of this letter is to call attention to the necessity of there being established in every county in the State of Missouri a game preserve and propagation farm.

In nearly every county there are large tracts of land held by farmers, by non-residents, or lands held for investment and by people who, if this matter was called to their attention would be very perfectly willing to do no hunting themselves, and to allow no hunting done on their premises whatever, even by their friends, and a game preserve thus made of their property and probably a place located in said enclosure for propagation, and still not interfere with land being used for agricultural purposes.

Under a properly worded lease and for a sufficient length of time to warrant the outlay, public spirited men in every county can probably be found who will organize a regular legal association to see that some of these tracts of ground are fenced with game-proof fence, or at least on very large tracts permit no hunting on the premises by anyone, not even by the owner or his friends, because as soon as the game would become plentiful, the owner would soon have more friends than he ever knew existed.

Then at some location in the interior of these large tracts, there should be made absolutely bird and game-proof enclosures of proper size, for the propagation of game and where the small birds could be trapped, and their wings clipped so that they could not get out of the enclosures, and being fenced, the different classes of enemies of the birds, such as fox and other animals which destroy such game, could be killed off.

It should also be the plan of every farmer in the State of Missouri to plant at the proper season each year, on his farm adjacent to creeks and brush, the natural shelter of game birds, some kafir corn, buckwheat, rye, sunflowers and sorghum, and allow it to remain there, and as it breaks over in the fall, will furnish a cover and food for game, much of which now dies from starvation, during the heavy snows and long, cold winters, and which is claimed by many to cause as great loss of game as the hunter. The expense and labor of doing this planting would be nominal, but it generally is overlooked and forgotten by farmers until too late, who would be only too glad to do this if their attention was called to the same, like in this manner.

The hunters of the State, even in sections that heretofore have opposed all kinds of game laws as affecting their rights, are now becoming satisfied that game laws must be strictly enforced and protection given for their benefit, and this plan is for their special interest as it removes but a small amount of area of hunting territory, and later game so propagated can be turned loose or shipped to counties where game is scarce, and a start made of getting game in that locality.

Properly protected, there are enough deer now in the southern portion of the State to make propagation a success, and sufficient to make the

very finest of deer hunting later.

At the coming session of the Legislature, deer, wild turkeys, prairie chickens, and pheasants should be absolutely protected for at least five years.

Our native quail can be easily propagated, for it has been done successfully by persons with whom the writer is acquainted, who have done so in very small enclosures, and inside the city limits, and hunters should keep wounded birds for that purpose, and nests that are disturbed during harvest seasons, the eggs should be artificially hatched.

The success and practicability of game preserves can be well seen in the one established by the late Hon. Moses Wetmore of St. Louis, and his associates, where in Tancay county large numbers of deer, elk, etc., have been raised very successfully; also the hunting preserve of the "Painted Rock Club" in Osage county, of 1,500 acres, where, within two hours' ride of the State Capitol, deer, wild turkey and other game are raised, and some escape and migrate into the adjacent territory so that wild turkeys and deer were killed last fall within seventeen miles and less of Jefferson City.

It is now up to each county, through its hunters and public-spirited citizens to put this plan into immediate effect in their different counties; by farmers as individuals; by farmers jointly, putting several farms together; and by organized associations of men in these counties, who will lease grounds, and make game preserves, and post premises thoroughly, and prosecute vigorously anyone hunting in said preserves. Soon the extra game will get out of any of these preserves under the most careful watching, and also can be turned out as it becomes too plentiful, will make good hunting for true sportsmen, for many years to come.

In the New England States there are moose; in New York and Pennsylvania, deer, and also deer can be found in a number of other States; where they were wise enough not to wait until too late.

The slaughter of the immense herds of buffalo and the extinction of the same, the complete extinction of the wild pigeon, and to a great extent the elk (which would also have been killed off except for the government having such game preserves as Yellowstone Park) should be a lesson not to be soon forgotten.

FRANK W. BUFFUM,
State Highway Commissioner.

FIGHT FIRE BLIGHT NOW

Fire blight has appeared in the orchards this spring, and every affected twig or branch should be removed before the disease has a chance to spread. During the last few years this disease has done a great deal of damage in pear and apple orchards and the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station finds it appearing again this spring. Its effects are not usually observed by the orchardists until May or June, when many of the fruit clusters and young twigs begin to die suddenly as if they had been scorched by fire. The earlier symptoms which should have warned him to cut back the diseased parts at once are the flow of a gum-like or even a sap-like liquid from the bark, or the appearance of heads of honey-like material on the newly formed apples. This material may spread like a soft varnish, covering the fruits instead of remaining in heads.

The only known means of checking blight is to cut and burn all the affected parts before the disease is carried to the rest of the orchard by bees and other insects, or has a chance to spread through the twigs themselves. The pruning tools may carry the germs if not carefully disinfected by either dipping them into a 1-to-1000 solution of corrosive sublimate, or wiping them with a rag or sponge which has been dampened with such a solution carried in a small bottle for this purpose. Corrosive sublimate—also called bichloride of mercury—may be purchased at any drug store in small bottles containing about 25 tablets apiece with directions for dissolving these tablets and baking solutions of any desired strength.

Pruning tools should be disinfected after pruning each tree so that the disease will not be carried from tree to tree, and should be disinfected still oftener than this to avoid carrying the disease from one part to another of the same tree, as the pruner finds that he is cutting through diseased wood.

The blight usually passes the winter in pear trees, but may live through in Jonathan, Ingram, Yellow Transparent, and similar apple trees.

Orchards affected by blight last year should be very carefully watched now, and pear trees which show blight scars or cankers should be examined first of all. Blisters may form under the bark, then burst after

the trees have begun to grow. From these places there flows the honey-like liquid which contains the bacterial germs of blight which bees and other insects are likely to carry from tree to tree. The bees carry these germs to the flower clusters of pears and apples, and the newly formed fruits may have the beaded or varnished appearance which indicates that the spurs on which they are growing should be cut and burned at once.

The grower should not wait for the blighted parts to die and turn brown or black. To keep the blight from spreading through the whole orchard it is necessary to find and cut out the few early infections here and there. These early infections may be located by observing fruit clusters where the stems of the fruit look slightly discolored and show the sticky exudations.—J. C. Whitten, Missouri College of Agriculture.

PRUNING YOUNG FRUIT TREES

Train up a fruit tree in the way it should go and when it is old it will not depart from it. It is easy and cheap to shape a young fruit tree so it will always have good form; it is difficult and expensive to shape an old fruit tree that has been neglected. The main frame work of the fruit tree should be shaped in early spring, additional pruning should follow from time to time during the summer to further correct and guide the new growth.

The center of the young tree should be pruned out, leaving from three to five main limbs to form the framework of the tree. This gives a tree with an open center, to admit sunlight, and with broad spreading limbs. A broad, low tree is easy to handle the fruit better. Much of the fruit can be picked without ladders. A low tree is easier to prune, spray and care for.

Peach trees are pruned most severely of any of our orchard fruits. In addition to thinning out surplus limbs, the main limbs should be cut back one-third to one-half of each season's growth. Cut to outward-growing side limbs, so as to favor an open spreading top.

Japanese plums and nectarines should be pruned like the peach, and apricots and European plums essentially the same but less severely.

Apples, pears and American plums should be given essentially the same shape of framework but cut back with a medium degree of severity.

Sour cherries are pruned least of all our fruit trees at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. They should have the open center and spreading main limbs. The main limbs should not generally be cut back as their terminal buds make the strongest growth. If a limb is in the way, it should be removed entirely instead of being cut back.

From time to time during the summer, go over young trees to guide their growth. If too many limbs are starting from a given point, they may be thinned to the required number. If a rank limb tends to fill the center or cross other limbs, it may be removed. If the strongest limbs all grow in the same direction, thus giving a one-sided tree, they may be pinched back, thus encouraging other limbs to start on the opposite to balance the framework of the tree. In the case of upright growing varieties, particularly, the main limbs often tend to grow straight upward instead of spreading. In such cases the tips of these upright limbs may be pinched back. This will induce side limbs to grow outward, thus securing a spreading form.—J. C. Whitten, Missouri College of Agriculture.

FARMS FOR SALE

40 acres 2-1/2 miles west of Farmington; about 30 acres in cultivation; good buildings; on rock road.

120 acres 2 miles of Farmington, on a good road; 110 acres in cultivation, balance in timber. A-1 buildings of all kinds. This farm is in a high state of cultivation and is one of the best stock and grain farms in St. Francois county.

80 acres 7 miles from Farmington, all in cultivation; fair house and barn, and can be bought at a bargain.

93 acres 1-1/2 mile of Doe Run, on rock road; good house and barn; all in cultivation. Owner grew over 800 bushels of wheat last year. Well watered and good outside range for stock.

For sale or trade, 7-room house, large lot, well located and in good repair; price right.

46 acres 1 mile of Farmington on rock road. Nice, smooth, level land; about 40 acres cleared. No buildings.

40 acres 4 miles from town, well improved; good land.

Also 6 per cent money to loan on real estate security.

For further information, call on or address,

WM. O'SULLIVAN.

T. R. is our idea of a Democratic critic.

GROWING CHICKS NEED LOT OF GOOD FOOD

Growing chicks require an abundance of food which contains muscle and bone making material. Other things being equal, failure to grow can be attributed to an insufficient food supply, a lack of muscle making food or too little mineral matter such as bone meal.

A chick grows at an enormous rate. At the University of Missouri it was found that a chick weighed at 14 weeks just sixteen times what it did when hatched. If an infant grew as fast, a baby weighing seven pounds at birth would weigh 112 pounds when fourteen weeks old. This shows that chicks should be fed liberally and emphasizes the importance of selecting the right kind of food.

Because of the remainder of the yoke sack being drawn into the body at hatching, liberal feeding is not advisable until after the first week. The chick can live for nearly a week on the supply of food it had before hatching. Liberal feeding during this time would retard the absorption of this yoke sack and might cause trouble. When the chick is a few hours old a few grains of sharp, fine sand should be fed. The sand stimulates the digestive organs and gets them in working order.

The chick's food should consist of cracked grains such as corn, wheat and steel-cut oats, fed in combination with some ground food like bread crumbs, corn bread or rolled oats. At the University the ration for the first week consists of "chick food." Fed three times a day and rolled oats the other two. Sour milk is also fed. The acid in the milk is harmful to some disease germs and the milk furnishes muscle forming food. Water with the chick removed is fed in a fountain so constructed that the chicks cannot get wet. After the first week a mixture of bran, shorts and corn meal is substituted for the rolled oats. When milk is not fed fifteen pounds of fine beef scrap and one part of bone meal should be added to every one hundred pounds of the mixture. The bone meal will prevent leg weakness. If the chicks are confined, finely cut green grass, alfalfa leaves, onions, etc., will keep the bowels loose and the chick healthy.

Gradually the finer grains can be replaced by coarser. The dry mash can remain as above. All the feed can be placed in hoppers where the chicks may help themselves. Fine grit should always be available. When the chicks have passed the danger point a wet mash daily at about 4 p. m. will induce them to eat more and will result in a more rapid growth.

Eggs can be fed raw by stirring one in some dry feed and feeding this mixture to about sixty chicks. At all times the food must be clean and free from mustiness or digestive troubles are sure to result. The keeping of the quarters clean and sweet is equally important.

DEATHS OF AGED PEOPLE OF SOUTHEAST MISSOURI

The death of Judge Stephen Elliot removes from this life one of our most honored and respected citizens. He has been in poor health for ten or twelve years, but his condition did not become serious until January last, since which time he has been a great sufferer till the end came April 25th. He died at the home of his son at Hornersville, near the Missouri-Arkansas line. The remains were brought home for burial and laid to rest in the cemetery near the Hollis Baptist Church eight miles west of town.

Judge Elliot had been one of our county judges for eight years. He was the father of nine children, six of whom, and his widow, survive him. He was 76 years old at the time of his death; was a veteran of the "Lost Cause"; a member of the Christian Church and an Odd Fellow. G. A. Hoffman conducted the funeral services at the Hollis Baptist Church. We extend our sincere sympathies to the relatives and sorrowing friends.—Bloomfield Vindicator.

Michale Ochs, one of Perry county's prominent and aged citizens, passed away at his home near Friedenberg April 25th. The deceased had been in failing health for a year past. Monday evening the family of his son, Adolph Ochs, found him on the floor unconscious from a paralytic stroke, from which he did not revive.

Mr. Ochs has been a prominent figure in Perry county citizenship for many years. He was 82 years old at the time of his death. Mr. Ochs was a good citizen and a good neighbor, always measuring his life acts by the Golden Rule.—Perryville Republican-Era.

Christian Kuhnert, who died at his home near Allenburg April 16th, at the age of 90, was the last remaining member of the band of colonists who settled there in 1839 and established a Lutheran church.—Ste. Genevieve Democrat.

Read the TIMES for all news

Dr. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

is made from pure cream of tartar and contains no alum, lime or phosphate. There is absolute safety in its use.

OBITUARY

Elizabeth Jean Culbertson (nee Clark) was born January 9, 1862, departed this life April 4, 1916, her age being 54 years, 3 months and 25 days at her death. Her parents being in moderate circumstances, she, at the early age of 15 years, chose the occupation of teaching school, prompted no doubt by her intuitive knowledge of her ability along that line, which occupation or profession she assiduously followed for 25 consecutive years, with greatest success, molding the minds of children put under her care as the potter molds the clay, and always for good. That 25 years was a real benefaction to the children of Indiana who came under her care. Eternity itself can only reveal the beneficence wrought by her during that 25-year period of her active work. It is God blessed for evermore. In 1904 she became the wife of F. E. Clay and moved to his home in St. Francois county, Mo. Though unaccustomed to housekeeping, her energy and zeal soon made her a model along that interesting and important line of work. She continued thus until her health failed, about four years ago, from which time her physical powers were greatly impaired and finally, through weakness and exhaustion, she became blind. Finally, going back to her native State, Indiana, in hope of having her sight restored, and where waiting to become strong enough to undergo an operation, she took violent cold from which she never rallied. Death came and her immortal spirit went to God who gave it, who is the rewarder of all those who instill in the minds of young children His holy statutes, and by her example showing them the beauties of right living. Her funeral was preached from her father's home at Edwardsport, Indiana, to a large concourse of relatives and friends, who loved and honored her for her loving spirit they knew so well. Many of them were children she had taught in childhood now being men and women. She was laid away in the Edwardsport cemetery to await the resurrection morn. She is gone from us and cannot come back, but we may hope to meet her in heaven.

A FRIEND.

DIED

Ephraim Turley died at his home in Bonne Terre, Sunday, April 23, 1916.

in his 63rd year. He had been feeling badly all winter but was only confined to his bed a week. He was first married to Miss Lavinia Yeargin in 1867. She died in 1876, and in 1878 he was married to Miss Martha Blackwell who survives him, with two children by his first marriage: Mrs. Nora Mitchell of DeSoto, and Jeff Turley of near Leadwood. He was born in Bonne Terre and lived in and around this place all his life. His funeral was preached by Rev. W. J. Velvick at the residence Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock, and the remains were laid to rest in the Bonne Terre cemetery. Those from out of town who attended the funeral were John Yeargin and daughters, Mrs. Jeff Mitchell, Percy Freyre and wife, of Farmington, Thos. Settle and Finis Turley and wife.—Bonne Terre News.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING

Mrs. Ode Luckett of Deventer, Mississippi county was struck and killed by lightning April 20, her small son of seven was stricken so that he may lose the sight of one eye, and a three-year old child in the room at the time of the bolt was uninjured. The husband was away from home in Charleston as a witness in a criminal case. The farm hands found the dead body of Mrs. Luckett, when they came in at noon.

How Mrs. Harrod Got Rid of Her Stomach Trouble.

"I suffered with stomach trouble for years and tried everything I heard of, but the only relief I got was temporary until last spring I saw Chamberlain's Tablets advertised and procured a bottle of them at our drug store. I got immediate relief from that dreadful heaviness after eating and from pain in the stomach," writes Mrs. Linda Harrod, Fort Wayne, Ind. Obtainable everywhere. (adv.)

THE SECOND HAND STORE

Carries a full line of furniture and stoves, which we will sell for 1/3 to 1-3 the price of new. We do furniture and stove repairing, and upholstering of all kinds. We also carry a line of good composition Roofing, Barn and Roof Paint; Roof Cement for patching all kinds of roofs. We solicit your patronage.

S. P. COUNTS, Manager.

Glorious Weather!--in California

WINTER is only a name out there--sunshine and flowers in a continuous combination. Every out-door pleasure. Luxurious or medium-priced accommodations.

Go the Scenic Way on
The Scenic Limited
via the
Missouri Pacific
Denver & Rio Grande and Western Pacific

Call or write for information about low round trip fares

J. G. HOLLENBECK,
General Passenger Agent,
St. Louis.

Safety first; Courtesy always.

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS



Isn't Father having a splendid time, though?